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MISCELLANY.

The following story, from a recent work, which gives a very amusing, and apparently correct picture of Persian manners, describes an incident represented as having happened in the neighboring country, entirely consistent with the genius and every day practice of the Turkish government, and which, without any great stretch of credulity, may be supposed to have actually occurred, even under the reign of the present Sultan. We publish it as affording a good illustration of the spirit of that government, and of the kind of hazards to which its inhabitants are every day exposed.

STORY OF THE BAKED HEAD.

The present *Kohn-khor of Roum is a staunch Mussulman, and a rigid upholder of the true faith. Upon his coming to the throne, he announced his intention of doing away with many customs common with the infidels, which had crept into the administration of the state during the reign of his predecessor; and he thought it his duty to endeavor to restore things to their primitive simplicity, and to adopt a mode of government purely Turkish. Accordingly, he resumed a custom which had almost got into disuse,—that of going about the city in *tebdi* or disguise; and he was so cautious about the disguises which he adopted, and the people whom he admitted into his secrets on these occasions, that he took all sorts of precautions, and invented all sorts of schemes of secrecy, in whatever related to his dresses, and the characters in which he chose to appear.

It is not long ago that considerable discontent prevailed throughout Turkey, and rebellion threatened to break out in Constantinople itself. He was then very anxious to ascertain the temper of the public mind; and, in his usual cautious manner, he determined to get a dress made that would make him undiscoverable by even his own immediate attendants.

He usually sent for different tailors at different times, and in different places, and made them make up dresses for him. On this occasion, he ordered his favorite slave, the white eunuch Mansouri, to bring him a tailor of no repute, adopting all the necessary precautions, at midnight, in order that he might receive instructions about a dress.

The slave in great humility made his *bash nastun* (on my head be it,) and went his way to execute the command.

Close to the gate of the *Bezesten*, or cloth market, he saw and old man in a stall, so narrow, that he could scarce turn himself about in it, who was taken up in patching an old cloak. He was almost bent double with constant labor at his shop-board; and his eyes seemed not to have benefited by his application, for a pair of glasses were mounted on his nose. 'This is precisely the man I want,' said the slave to himself: 'I am sure he can be of no repute.' So intent was he upon his work, that he did not heed the salutation of 'Peace be with you friend?' with which Mansouri accosted him; and when he did look up, and saw the well dressed personage whom he thought had spoken, he continued his work without making the usual reply: for he could not suppose that the salutation was meant for such a poor devil as he.

However, finding that he was the object of the eunuch's attention, he doffed the spectacles, threw away his work, and was about getting on his legs, when he was stopped, and requested not to disturb himself.

'What is your name?' said Mansouri. 'Abdallah,' said the tailor, 'at your service; but I am generally called Babadul by my friends, and the world at large.'

'You are a tailor, are you not?' continued the slave.

'Yes,' said the other, 'I am a tailor as well as the Mezzain at the little mosque in the fish-market. What more can I do?'

'Well, Babadul,' said Mansouri, 'have you a mind for a job,—a good job?'

'Am I a fool,' answered the old man, 'that I should dislike it? say what it is.'

'Softly, my friend,' remarked the eunuch; 'we must go slow and sure.—Will you suffer yourself to be led blindfolded at midnight wherever I choose to take you, for a job?'

'That's another question,' said Babadul; 'times are critical, heads fly in abundance, and a poor tailor's may go as well as a vizier's or a captain pacha's.'

* *Kohn-khor*,—literally "Blood-drinker," so the Sultan of Roum of Turkey is styled in Persia.

But pay me well, and I believe I would make a suit of clothes for Eblis, the foul fiend, himself?

'Well, then, you agree to my proposition?' said the eunuch, who at the same time put two pieces of gold in his hand.

'Yes, most surely,' said Babadul, 'I agree. Tell me what I am to do, and you may depend upon me.'

Accordingly, they settled between them that the eunuch was to come to the stall at midnight, and lead him away blindfolded.

Babadul, being left alone, continued his work, wondering what could be the job upon which he was to be so mysteriously employed; and, anxious to make his wife a partaker of the news of his good luck, he shut up his stall earlier than usual, and went to his house, that was situated not far from the little mosque in the fish-market, of which he was the Mezzain.

Old Dillerib, his wife, was almost as much bent as her husband, and in consequence of the two gold pieces, and in contemplation of more which they expected to receive, they treated themselves to a dish of smoking *kabobs*, a salad, dried grapes, and sweet meats, after which they convulsed themselves with some of the hottest and most bitter coffee which the old woman could make.

True to his appointment, Babadul was at his stall at midnight, where he was punctually met by Mansouri. Without any words, the former permitted himself to be blindfolded, whilst the latter led him away by the hand, making many and devious turns, until they reached the imperial seraglio; there stopping only to open the private iron gate, Mansouri introduced the tailor into the very heart of the Sultan's private apartments. The bandage over his eyes was taken off in a dark chamber, lighted up only by a small lamp, which stood on the shelf surrounding the top of the room, but which was splendidly furnished with sofas of the richest brocade, and by carpets of the most costly manufacture. Here Babadul was commanded to sit, until Mansouri returned with a bundle wrapped in a large shawl handkerchief; this being opened, a sort of deerskin's dress was displayed to the tailor, and he was requested to look at it, to consider how long he would be making such a one, and then to return it again, duly folded up, to its shawl covering. In the meanwhile Mansouri told him to stay there until he should return to take him away again, and then left him.

Babadul, having turned the dress over and over again, calculated each stitch, and came to his proper conclusions, packed it up in the handkerchief, as he had been commanded; but no sooner had he done this, than a man of lofty demeanor and appearance, whose look made the poor tailor shrink within him, came into the room, took up the bundle and walked away with it, without uttering a single word.

A few minutes after, as Babadul was pondering over the strangeness of his situation, and just recovering from the effects of this apparition, a door opened in another part of the apartment, and a mysterious figure, richly dressed, came in, bearing a bundle, equally covered with a shawl, about the size of that which had just been taken away; and making the lowest prostrations, before the tailor, in great apparent trepidation, approached him, placed it at his feet, kissed the ground, and retreated without saying a word, or even looking up.

'Well,' said Babadul to himself, 'this may be something very fine, and I may be some very great personage, for aught I know; but this is very certain, that I had rather be patching my old cloak in the stall than doing this job, however grand and lucrative it may be. Who knows what I may have been brought here for? These comings in and goings out of strange looking people, apparently without tongues in their heads, does not augur well. I wish they would give me fewer bows a greater supply of words, from which I might learn what I am to get by all this. I have heard of poor women having been sown up in sacks and thrown into the sea. Who knows? perhaps I am destined to be the tailor on such an occasion.'

He had scarcely got thus far in his soliloquy, when the slave Mansouri re-entered the room, and told him, without more words, to take up the bundle which having done, his eyes were again blindfolded, and he was led to the spot from whence he came. Babadul, true to his agreement, asked no questions, but agreed with the slave that in three days the dress should be ready for delivery at his stall, for which he was to receive ten more pieces of gold.

Having got rid of his companion, he proceeded with all haste to his house, where he knew his wife would be impatiently waiting his return; and as he walked onwards he congratulated himself that at length he had succeeded in getting indeed a job worth the having, and that his fate had finally turned up something good for his old age. It was about two o'clock in the morning when he reached the door of his house. He was received by his wife with expressions of great impatience at his long absence; but when he held up the bundle to her face, as she held up the lamp to his, and when he said, 'My dear, give me a reward for good news,—see, I have got my work, and a handsome reward we shall get when it is finished,' she was all smiles and good humor.

'Leave it there till we get up, and let us go to bed now,' said the tailor.

'No, no,' said the wife, 'I must look at what you have got before I retire, or I shall not be able to sleep: upon which, whilst he held up the lamp she opened the bundle. Guess, guess at the astonishment of the tailor and his wife, when, instead of seeing a suit of clothes, they discovered, wrapped in a napkin, in its most horrid and ghastly state, a human head!

It fell from the old woman's hands and rolled away some paces, whilst the horror-struck couple first hid their faces with their hands, and then looked at each other with countenances which nothing can describe.

'Work!' cried the wife, 'work, indeed! pretty work you have made of it! Was it necessary to go so far, and to take such precaution, to bring this misfortune on our heads? Did you bring home this dead man's head to make a suit of clothes of?'

'Anna senna! Baba senna! Curses be on his mother! Perdition seize his father!' exclaimed the poor tailor, 'for bringing me into this dilemma. My heart misgave me as that dog of an eunuch talked of blindfoldings and silence to me: I thought, as true as I am a Turk, that the job could not consist only in making a suit of clothes; and sure enough this dog's son has tacked a head to it. Allah! Allah! what am I to do now? I know not the way to his home, or else I would take it back to him immediately, and throw it in his face. We shall have the Bostangi Bashi and an hundred other Baskis here in a minute, and we shall be made to pay the price of blood; or, who knows, be hung, or drowned, or impaled! What shall we do, eh, Dillerib, my soul, say?'

'Do,' said his wife, 'get rid of the head, to be sure: we have no more right to have it palmed upon us than any body else.'

'But the day will soon dawn,' said the tailor, 'and then it will be too late. Let us be doing something at once.'

'A thought has struck me,' said the old woman. Our neighbor, the baker, Hassan, heats his oven at this hour, and begins soon after to bake his bread for his morning's customers. He frequently has different sorts of things to bake from the neighboring houses, which are placed near the oven's mouth over-night; suppose I put this head into one of our earthen pots and send it to be baked; nobody will find it out until it is done, and then we need not send for it, so it will remain on the baker's hands.'

Babadul admired his wife's sagacity, and forthwith she put her plans into execution. When the head had been placed in a baking pan she watched a moment when nobody was at hand, and set it on the ground, in the same row with the other articles that were to be inserted in Hassan's oven. The old couple then double-barred the door of their house, and retired to rest, comforting themselves with the acquisition of the fine shawl and napkin in which the head had been wrapped.

The baker Hassan and his son Mahmud were heating their oven, inserting therein thorns, chips, and old rubbish, at a great rate, when their attention was arrested by the extraordinary whinnings and barking of a dog, that was a constant customer at the oven for stray bits of bread, and much befriended by Hassan and his son, who were noted for being conscientious Mussulmans.

'Look, Mahmud,' said the father to the son, 'see what is the matter with the dog: something extraordinary is in the wind.'

The son did what his father bade him, and seeing no reason for the dog's noise, said, 'Bir chey yok, there is nothing,' and drove him away.

But the howlings not ceasing, Hassan went himself, and found the dog most extremely intent upon smelling and pointing at the tailor's pickin. He jumped upon Hassan, then at the pot, then upon Hassan again, until the baker no longer doubted that the beast took great interest in its contents. He therefore

gentle drew off the lid, when need I mention his horror and surprise at seeing a human head staring him in the face?

'Allah! Allah!' cried the baker: but being a man of strong nerves, instead of letting it fall, as most people would have done, he quietly put on the lid again, and called his son to him.

'Mahmud,' said he, 'this is a bad world, and there are bad men in it. Some wicked infidel has sent me a man's head to bake; but thanks to our good fortune, and to the dog, our oven has been saved from pollution, and we can go on making our bread with clean hands and clear consciences.—But since the devil is at work, let others have a visit from him as well as ourselves. If it be known that we have had a dead man's head to bake, who will ever employ us again? We must starve, we must shut up our oven; we shall get the reputation of mixing up our dough with human grease, and if perchance, a hair is found it will immediately be said, that it came from the dead man's beard.'

Mahmud, a youth of about twenty, who partook of his father's insensibility and coldness, and who moreover had a great deal of dry humor and ready wit, looked upon the incident in the light of a good joke, and broke out into a hearty laugh when he saw the ugly picture which the grinning head made, set in its earthen frame.

'Let us pop into the shop of Kior Ali, the barber, opposite,' said the youth; 'he is just beginning to open it, and as he has but one eye, we shall be better able to do so without being seen. Do, father,' said Mahmud, 'let me; nobody shall discover me; and let it be done before there is more daylight.'

The father consented, and Mahmud catching the moment when the barber had walked to the corner of the street to perform certain ablutions, stepped into his shop, and placed the head on a sort of *takchek*, or bracket on the wall, arranged some shaving towels about it, as if it had been a customer ready seated to be shaved, and with a boy's mischief in his heart, stepped back to his oven again, to watch the effects which this new sort of customer would have upon the blind barber.

Kior Ali hobbled into his shop, which was but ill-lighted by a glimmering of daylight that hardly pierced through the oil papered windows, and looking about him, saw this figure, as he supposed seated against the wall ready to be operated upon.

'Ha! peace be unto you,' said he to it: 'you are rather early this morning; I did not see you at first. My water is not yet hot. Oh, I see you want your head shaved! but why do you take off your *fesse* (skull-cap) so soon? you will catch cold.'—Then he paused. 'No answer,' said the barber to himself. 'I suppose he is dumb, and deaf too perhaps. Well, I am half blind; so we are nearly upon equal terms: however, if I were even to lose my other eye, addressing himself to the head, 'I dare say, my old uncle, I could shave you for all that; for my razor would glide as naturally over your head, as a draught of wine does over my throat.'

He went methodically about his preparations: he took down his tin bason from a peg, prepared his soap, then stropped his razor on the long bit of leather that was fastened to his girdle. Having made his lather, he walked up to the supposed customer, holding the basin in his left hand, whilst his right was extended to sprinkle the first preparation of water on the scone. No sooner had he placed his hand on the cold head, than he withdrew it, as if he had been burnt. 'Eh! why, what's the matter with you, friend?' said the barber: 'you are as cold as a piece of ice.' But when he attempted a second time to lather it, down it came with a terrible bounce from the shelf to the floor, and made the poor shaver jump quite across his shop with the fright.

'Aman! aman! O mercy, mercy!' cried Kior Ali, as he thrust himself into the furthest corner without daring to move: 'take my towels,—take all I have; but don't touch my life!—if you are the *Shaitan*, speak; but excuse my shaming you!'

But when he found that all was hushed after the catastrophe, and that nothing was to be feared, he approached the head, and taking it up by the lock of hair at the top, he looked at it in amazement. 'A head by all the imams!' said he accosting it! 'and how did you get here! Do you want to disgrace me, you filthy piece of flesh? but you shall not! Although Kior Ali has lost one eye, yet his other is a sharp one, and knows what it is about. I would give you to the baker Hassan there, if his rogue of a son, who is now looking this way, was not even sharper

than this self-same eye; but now I think of it, I will take you where you can do no harm. The Glaour Yanaki, the Greek *Kabobchi* (roast meat man,) shall have you, and shall cut you up into mincemeat for his infidel customers.' Upon this, Kior Ali, drawing in one hand, in which he carried the head, through the slit on the sides of his *beniche* or cloak, and taking up his pipe in the other, he walked down two streets to the shop of the aforesaid Greek.

He frequented it in preference to that of a Mussulman, because he could here drink wine with impunity. From long practice he knew precisely where the provision of fresh meat was kept, and as he entered the shop, casting his eye furtively round, he threw the head in a dark corner, behind one of the large sides of a sheep that was to be used for the kabobs of the day. No one saw him perform this feat; for the morning was still sufficiently obscure to screen him. He lighted his pipe at Yanaki's charcoal fire, and as a pretext for his visit, ordered a dish of meat to be sent to him for his breakfast; a treat to which he thought himself fully entitled after his morning's adventure.

Yanaki, meanwhile having cleaned his platters, put his skewers in order, lit his fires, made his sherbets, and swept out his shop, went to the larder for some meat for the shaver's breakfast. Yanaki was a true Greek: cunning, cautious, deceitful; cringing to his superiors, tyrannical towards his inferiors; detested with a mortal hatred his proud masters, the Osmandies, yet fawning, flattering, and abject whenever any of them, however low in life, deigned to take notice of him. Turning over his stock, he looked about for some old bits that might serve the present purpose, muttering to himself, that any carrion was good enough for a Turk's stomach. He surveyed his half sheep from top to bottom; felt it, and said, 'No, this will keep; but as he turned up its fat tail, the eye of the dead man's head caught his eye and made him start, and step back some paces.—"As ye love your eyes," exclaimed he, "who is there?" Receiving no answer, he looked again, and again; then nearer,—then thrusting his hand among the sheep's heads and trotters, old remnants of meat, and the like, he pulled out the head—the horrid head—which he held extending at arm's length, as if he were afraid it would do him mischief. "Anathemas attend your beard!" exclaimed Yanaki, as soon as he discovered, by the tuft of hair on the top, that it belonged to a Mussulman. "Och! if I had but every one of your heads in this manner, ye cursed race of Omar! I would make kabobs of them, and every cur in Constantinople should get fat for nothing. May ye all come to this end! May the vultures feed on your carcasses! and may every Greek have the good fortune which has befallen me this day, of having one of your worthless skulls for his foot ball!" Upon which, in his rage, he threw it down and kicked it from him, but, recollecting himself, he said, 'But, after all, what shall I do with it? If it is seen here, I am lost forever; nobody will believe but what I have killed a Turk.'

All of a sudden he cried out, in a sort of malicious ecstasy, 'Tis well I remembered,—the Jew! the Jew! a proper place for such a head was never thought or heard of; and there you shall go, thou vile remnant of a Mahomedan!'

Upon which he seized it, and hiding it under his coat, ran with it down the street to where the dead body of a Jew lay extended, with its head placed immediately between its legs.

In Turkey, when a Mahomedan is beheaded, his head is placed under his arm, by way of an honorable distinction from the Christian or Jew, who, when a similar misfortune befalls them, have theirs inserted between their legs as close to the seat of dishonor as possible.

It was in that situation, then, that Yanaki placed the Turk's head, putting it as near, cheek by jowl, with the Jew's as the hurry of the case would allow. He had been able to effect this without being seen, because the day was still but little advanced, and no one stirring; and he returned to his shop, full of exultation at having been able to discharge his feelings of hatred against his oppressors, by placing one of their heads on the spot in nature, which according to his estimation, was the most teeming with approbrium.

The unfortunate sufferer on this occasion had been accused of stealing and putting to death a Mahomedan child (a

* The *kabob* shops at Constantinople are eating houses, where at a moments notice a fish or roast meat, and small bits of meat on skewers, are served up to whoever calls for them.

ceremony in their religion, which they have been known to practice both in Turkey and Persia, and which created such an extraordinary tumult among the mob of Constantinople, that in order to appease it, he had been decapitated.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

POLITICAL.

MR. PHILLIP S. MARKLEY.

This gentleman, who has been repeatedly alluded to as the agent of Mr. Clay in the pretended political bargain, has published a communication of four columns. It does not, perhaps, present Mr. M. in the most advantageous light, but shows, beyond a doubt, that he, Buchanan, Isaacks, and Eaton, were intriguing for the purpose of getting Gen. Jackson to make a bargain with Mr. Clay, without the slightest knowledge of Mr. Clay upon the subject. Mr. Markley, to show the relation in which he stood, expressly says—

"That I was originally friendly to the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, I do not deny. I voted for him in the Democratic Caucus of 1824. As a representative of Pennsylvania, I subsequently not only gave him my vote, but used my best exertions, by every fair and honorable means, to promote his election to the Presidential Chair."

The following extracts from the communication present the substance of the statement made by Mr. M. so far as Messrs. Clay and Adams have been accused of being connected with the supposed bargain.

"The latter end of December, 1824, I believe but cannot with absolute certainty say, it was on the 30th, my friend Mr. Buchanan called to see me in the evening at my boarding house. I happened to be alone in my room;—he sat with me a considerable length of time; our conversation turned, principally, on the then pending Presidential election. Mr. B. commenced by stating that he felt great solicitude for the election of Gen. Jackson, and that his friends should use every honorable means to promote it; to which I replied, that I heartily united with him in opinion. Mr. Buchanan adverted to the rumors which were afloat, that the friends of Mr. Adams were holding out the idea that in case he should be elected, Mr. Clay would probably be offered the situation of Secretary of State, and that in case Gen. Jackson was elected, he would appoint or continue Mr. Adams Secretary of State. I told Mr. Buchanan I thought such a report was calculated to do the General a great deal of injury, and if it were not well founded, it ought to be contradicted, and mentioned further that there was great plausibility in such reports, and their receiving credit, particularly that which represented General Jackson as having determined, if he should be elected, that he would continue Mr. Adams Secretary of State, inasmuch as Mr. Adams had been one of his ablest defenders and advocates, in his report sustaining Gen. Jackson against the charges which were preferred against him for his conduct in relation to the Seminole war.

"Mr. Buchanan stated that he had written to, or received a letter from a mutual friend of ours in Pennsylvania, on the subject of the Presidential election and cabinet appointments, and that he had determined to call upon the General himself, or to get Major Eaton to mention to him the reports that were in circulation, and obtain, if he could, a contradiction of them. Mr. B. also asked if I had seen Mr. Clay, and whether I had had any conversation with him touching the Presidential election. I replied that I had seen him in the house, but had no conversation with him on that subject, but said I was anxious to get an opportunity to have a conversation with him, as I felt a great anxiety that he should vote with Pennsylvania. Mr. Buchanan replied, that no one felt more anxious, for various reasons, than he did himself: that it was important, not only as it regarded the success of Gen. Jackson's election, but on account of his ulterior political prospects, declaring that he (Mr. B.) hoped one day to see Mr. Clay President of the United States, and that was another reason why he should like to see him Secretary of State in case Gen. Jackson was elected; and that if he was certain that Mr. Clay's views were favorable to Gen. Jackson's election, he would take an opportunity of talking to the General on the subject, or get Major Eaton to do so; that he thought by doing so he would confer a particular benefit on his country, and that he could see nothing wrong in it. Mr. Buchanan urged me to use no delay in seeing Mr. Clay. I told him I would, and accordingly called on Mr. Clay at his boarding house, I think the evening after this conversation, but he was not at his lodgings. I called to see him again, but had some of his friends with him, and I had no opportunity of conversing with him, nor had I ever any conversation with him until the evening of the 10th or 11th of January, prior to my leaving Washington for Pennsylvania, to attend the Courts in Montgomery county. The conversation I then had with him was of a very general character; no mention was made of cabinet appointments, and I did not ascertain which of the candidates Mr. Clay would support. I have no re-

collection of any thing being said in the conversation with Mr. Buchanan about the friends of Mr. Clay moving in concert at the election: I however distinctly recollect that we both expressed an anxious hope that the West would not separate from Pennsylvania. I have no recollection whatever of having urged Mr. Buchanan to see Gen. Jackson, although I concurred in the propriety of his suggestion that he should call to see him, nor have I the faintest recollection of any thing being said about fighting Mr. Adams' friends with their own weapons. If any such expressions were used I am very certain it was not by me. From the recollection I have of the conversation to which Mr. Buchanan has reference, in his letter to the public, of the 8th of August last, my impressions are that the object of his visit that evening was to urge the propriety of my seeing Mr. Clay, and to give him my views as to the importance of his identifying himself with Pennsylvania in support of Gen. Jackson. I entertained no doubt that Mr. Buchanan was honestly determined that no exertions on his part should be wanting, and that he felt confident he could speak with certainty as to the great mass of Gen. Jackson's friends, that in case of the election of Gen. Jackson, they would press upon him the appointment of Mr. Clay as Secretary of State."

"It has repeatedly been stated that I was the agent, or as Major E. is pleased to say, the 'negotiator' of Mr. Clay, authorized to make propositions, or ask a pledge of a conditional character, for the vote of Mr. Clay and his friends. I do now solemnly and positively declare, that the charge and insinuation are void of truth. I never did, either directly or indirectly, receive from Mr. Clay or his friends, any intimation which could be construed, even by political rancor, into such a commission, or any thing even remotely approaching to it. I will go further, and state that never did I, in the course of any conversation with Mr. Clay, hear him say, or express desire, that in the event of the election of General Jackson, Mr. Adams, or Mr. Crawford, that he should wish to be Secretary of State, or hold any station in the cabinet. Further, I never have to any one, at any time, or on any occasion, represented myself, or wished it to be understood, that I was authorized to receive, or to make overtures on the part of Mr. Clay or his friends. I think proper to make this general and unqualified declaration, that there may not be left a loop on which to hang a doubt on this subject."

GEN. JACKSON AND COM. DECATUR.

"Allusion has been frequently made in the public prints, to an interesting interview which occurred between these gentlemen some years ago, near the door of the U. S. Senate Chamber. As I have derived the particulars from an authentic source, I shall take the liberty of submitting them to the consideration of the public.

The extraordinary measures of Gen. Jackson during the continuance of the Seminole war, not only elicited deep and loud complaints from the public, but attracted the notice of Congress. The subject was brought before the House of Representatives by Mr. Clay, the present distinguished Secretary of State.—He animadverted on the General's disregard of orders, as well as of legal and constitutional restraint, with a degree of boldness and eloquence which even surpasses all his previous efforts.

The General's conduct was also made a subject of inquiry in the Senate. In this investigation Mr. Lusk and Roberts, of this state, and Mr. Eppes of Va. took an active part. The Gen. complained with much bitterness of the course pursued by all these gentlemen, and threatened to cut off their ears. He selected, however, Mr. Eppes, the son-in-law of the Patriot Jefferson, as the particular object of his vengeance, and swore with his usual profanity, that he would chastise him in the midst of the body in which his injurious remarks had been made. This report reached the ears of the gallant Decatur. He considered it, however, as one of those idle declarations which men of intemperate passions not unfrequently make, without an intention of putting it into execution.

The last day of the session, the Senate have an evening sitting for the purpose of receiving messages from the President. On this occasion the Com. conducted Mrs. Decatur to the brick capitol, to witness the ceremony of the adjournment of the Senate. As they passed through a small anti-room to the door of the Senate Chamber, about 9 o'clock at night they saw with surprise Gen. Jackson with his two aids-de-camp walking backwards and forwards, appearing under the influence of great excitement. So soon as he conducted Mrs. Decatur to a seat in the lobby he returned and asked one of the aids whether or not it was true that General Jackson intended to attack Mr. Eppes in the Senate Chamber. The reply was, such is the General's intention, and such is the object of his visit to the capitol at this hour.—He added further that it was altogether impossible for any one, to alter his determination.

Decatur then turned to Gen. Jackson, and observed, with that grave and firm tone for which he was so remarkable. "I have just learned, sir, with

deep regret, that the object of your visit to the capitol, at this late hour, is to chastise Mr. Eppes in the Senate Chamber."

The General replying with a voice faultering with passion, "yes, sir, the d—n'd rascal has injured my reputation, and I will be revenged of him this evening—I will cane him in the Senate chamber—I will teach the scoundrel to impeach my conduct, or to call in question the propriety of my measures."

"Then" replied the gallant Commodore, "you are an undone man—your fame will be shipwrecked, and the nation disgraced. For God's sake be diverted from your purposes—the persons of our Senators are sacred, when engaged in their deliberations, and it is our duty to protect, and not assail them."

Whilst Decatur was thus earnestly tendering his advice, Jackson hastily interrupted him with the following remark: "I have made it a rule in life, sir, to be revenged of all insults, and I am not now to be diverted from my purposes. By the eternal God, I will enter the Senate chamber and flog the d—n'd rascal."

Decatur slapped his hands together in his own peculiar manner, and fiercely observed "you shall not enter that door, sir, unless it be over my dead body."

Jackson stepped back; his lips compressed, and his face pallid with anger; he eyed in silence the gallant spirit opposed to him for the space of half a minute. He remarked, "Decatur, I regard you as a friend, and respect you as a gallant officer, but you must not, I charge you interfere in my designs."

The Commodore replied, "I reciprocate your obliging expressions, but my friendship for you, or my admiration of your gallant exploits, cannot be compared with the estimation in which I hold my country; she shall never be disgraced while it is in my power to prevent it."

Witnessing the inflexible determination of Decatur, the general lowered his tone of violence, and intreated in his turn that there should be no interference with his purposes. "General Jackson," said Decatur, "I respect the feelings of a soldier, but the course which you have taken in this affair, cannot receive the sanction of any one, whose judgement is free from the influence of passion, I must therefore, again entreat you, to abandon your present rash and inconsiderate intentions."

Jackson gave Decatur a familiar slap on the shoulders and observed "you are a gallant soldier, I will take your advice. I know you would not advise me to any course which is incompatible with the honor of a soldier."

The truth of the above anecdote can be sustained by the most positive and unimpeachable testimony. The gallant, patriotic, high minded Decatur himself, has detailed the circumstances to several highly respectable gentlemen in this state. The detail was made at a time when no one in his senses ever supposed Gen. Jackson would be brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. The anecdote was related with no other view than to illustrate his violent, and headlong character.

This exposition, however, exhibits General Jackson in no new point of view. It is in perfect keeping with his career through life.—A spirit of revenge and despotic violence, seems to have been entwined with the earliest feelings of his nature.

The Jackson papers have uniformly declared that Mr. Buchanan confirms, in his letter, the assertions of Gen. Jackson in relation to the alleged bargain and sale. The falsehood of the assertion is proved by the following junction of extreme points, comprising the pith and marrow of this statement of the two writers, which we take from the Kentucky Reporter.

Jackson.

Mr. Buchanan, as I have never been able to understand, had the political friend always to that mode of Mr. Clay, since [time when he became a candidate] made the com-date for the office of President, as you on familiar and very well know.

The character of friend upon my individual responsibility, me forbids the idea and not as Agent of that he was acting Mr. Clay, or any on his own responsibility.

BURR AND JACKSON.—On Saturday the 27th of October, a ballot was taken on board one of the North River Steam boats for President, COLONEL BURR was among the passengers, and before depositing his ballot for General Jackson, he delivered a short eulogium in favor of the "military chieftain." The General is well known to have been one of Burr's "choice spirits" and the little Colonel always speaks of him as his personal friend and as one of his Lieutenants!!! Col. Burr could without injury to his character, inform the public what aid General Jackson contributed towards building boats and purchasing necessities for the agricultural establishments which he intended to have formed upon the Washitators.—N. Y. Advocate.

The Legislature of New Jersey adjourned to meet again on the 16th of January next.

FOREIGN.

FROM SPAIN.

The insurrection goes on and spreads. The rebels have published proclamations in favor of the "Absolute King." The pretence assigned is that Ferdinand is not his own master.

Advices from Spain continue to say, that troops were converging in every direction towards Catalonia, but make no further mention of the progress of the King to that Province.

The Paris papers of Sunday, are received. They furnish the subjoined accounts from Corfu. Other advices from the same quarter represent the Greeks as having obtained considerable advantages over the troops of Ibrahim in the heart of the Morea.

CORFU, Sept. 11.

We have never seen such activity in our roads, and such regular communications, by post, with the neighboring Greek Islands, as now that the squadrons of the Three Powers are on the point of joining together. Yesterday two frigates arrived, which are probably the fear of the Russian squadron, for we learn that Admiral Heyden has been obliged by the West winds to steer to the right of Corfu, and proceeded by Strivali and Cape Spathi to Milo, to effect his junction with the French and English squadrons. The Egyptian fleet, which sailed from Alexandria on the 1st of August, has probably received notice of the approaching junction of the European squadrons, and has endeavored to avoid them; for our last accounts from Navarin, which come down to the 6th September, agree in stating that not a single Egyptian or Turkish vessel has yet been seen on those seas; hence it is inferred that the Egyptian fleet has either returned to Alexandria, or that it has steered another course to reach the Morea, or one of the Islands in the Archipelago.

Corfu dates to the 29th Aug. had reached London. Ashmed, Pacha of Patros, on his march to Vostizzo, passed the monastery of Tassiachi, where he found a considerable number of Greeks, who had taken possession of the place without the consent of the Monks. A very sanguinary contest took place, which terminated in the surrender of the Greeks. The Pacha afterwards proceeded to Vostizzo, with 4000 men and 12 pieces of cannon.

From the Baltimore Gazette of Nov. 9.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES AND RIO JANEIRO.

To the politeness of Mr. H. McHenry, supercargo of the ship Dumfries, arrived yesterday from Rio, we are indebted for files of the 'Cronica' of Buenos Ayres to the 28th Aug. The preparations for a vigorous prosecution of the war with Brazil appear to be progressing, and the papers breathe a spirit of the most determined and resolute hostility to that country. On the 24th of Aug. the President of the Republic submitted to the Congress a motion appropriating 20,000 dollars to the maintenance of the army, which is already on its march, which was promptly concurred in by that body. Gen. Lavella has been appointed to take command of the army destined to act against Brazil, and has set out upon his march—and the letter of our correspondent states that the Brazilian General Le Cor had sailed for Rio Grande. The armies being thus in motion on either side, something of a decisive character may be expected, which will be more likely to effect a peace than the negotiations which appear to have been heretofore used only for the purposes of delay.

ADMIRAL BROWN.—On the 12th Aug. this commander in the Saradi, was within sight of the Island of Martin Garcia. On the 10th, he had been attacked by two canoeras, two schrs. and one lugger. He returned their fire with so much vigor that the last mentioned vessel was rendered unable to escape, and was captured. The others being light and not having ventured so near, got off. The Brazilian fleet, consisting of 14 vessels, hastened to port upon hearing the report of the guns.

On the 22d of the same month Admiral Brown, in company with a small vessel, called the Sixth of June, was attacked three several times by the Brazilians in six vessels, and succeeded in repelling each attack with ease.

Buenos Ayres, Aug. 23, 1827.

Another change in government has taken place since we last wrote you—the national government has ceased to exist, and Buenos Ayres again reduced to a province only, with its Governor and Provincial Junta, exactly on the same footing as in 1824. This is no more than might have been expected, from the obstinacy of the other provinces, and even now we think it almost impossible for them to unite with this, in order to prosecute the war with vigor, and Buenos Ayres cannot continue it much longer alone; for this season we are not without hopes that we shall have a peace ere long, although it is

a lamentable thing, that a country like this, that has been formerly victorious in its career since the commencement of the war, should at last be obliged to accede to a peace purchased at the expense of civil discord, and perhaps the sacrifice of what may be considered as its legal claims, the territory in dispute. There are some rumors afloat, that we may shortly expect troops from the other provinces to join those of this province at the forthcoming campaign, but we fear this wants confirmation. Gen. Alvarez has been recalled from the army, and Gen. Lavella appointed to the chief command, from which circumstance should war be continued, it is expected that the Orientalists will exert themselves to plunder, as it is said they did in the last campaign. It is expected by many, and they have reason to believe that the negotiations for a peace are still going on since the present men in power are all friends of Don Manuel Garcia.

"The operations of our squadron are completely suspended for the present, that of the enemy continues in sight off this port, occasionally hoisting their sails when a vessel appears coming up, but all their efforts do not prevent the entrance of prizes taken by privateers, or other vessels with cargoes sent in here on speculation. Several vessels with valuable cargoes have recently arrived here in the face of them, although chased by schrs. of war.

DOMESTIC.

FROM THE PORTLAND ADVERTISER. EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The truth of the remarks we have frequently made respecting the reliance which the British Provinces put on the fact of possession in the question of boundary between them and us, gains confirmation from almost every act of theirs which is at all connected with the subject. That the territory in dispute is important to them, we have no doubt, nor are we among those (if any such there be) who think it of little or no consequence to us. But without any reference to pecuniary considerations of value, there is a previous and more important consideration of right, which must not be lost sight of. The sovereignty of the State is assailed, and it becomes an imperative duty to protect it from dishonor. With whatever forbearance we may meet the pretensions of our neighbors, they may yet learn that there is a point at which forbearance ceases. Let them manifest a disposition to respect our rights, and we shall exhibit none to violate theirs.

The British claim by a line drawn from Mars Hill to the Katahdin, and from the Katahdin, by a line drawn along between the heads of the streams which empty into the Penobscot and those which empty into the St. Johns, until it strikes the dividing line between Maine and Lower Canada. If the reader will look at the Map, he will see that it cuts off from Maine a territory equal to the whole of Massachusetts. The land itself, it is said, exceeds in fertility any tract of equal size within New-England.

APPOINTMENT.

CHARLES S. DAVIES, Esq. of Portland, has been appointed by the Executive of Maine an Agent, with authority to act in behalf of the State of Maine, in obtaining information as to all objects relating to the rights of property and jurisdiction between the government of the said State and the Province of New-Brunswick: and further to inquire into the nature of the aggressions by inhabitants of said Province, of which complaints have recently been made to the Executive, by citizens of this State near the frontier.

Nine Administration meetings, in as many districts, are called in a single paper in Kentucky.

The Baltimore and Ohio RAILROAD COMPANY have advertised for proposals (to be submitted by the 15th of Jan.) for furnishing Timber, Stone and Iron, for the COMMENCEMENT OF THE ROAD!

At the Factories at Fall River, a public dinner has been given to the Hon. Mr. Pearce, Member of Congress from Rhode Island, and a handsome piece of Calico was made and presented to him. He remarked that much had been said about the goodness and extent of American Manufactures, but the half had not been told.

The Festival of St. Charles, in honor of the King of France, has been celebrated by the Officers of the French frigate La Circe, lying at Norfolk. She fired three salutes of 21 guns each, and was dressed in flags. The flag of the United States was hoisted at the star-board arm of the mainyard. A handsome entertainment was given on board to Com. Barrois and other American Officers. Thus, by mutual respect and civilities, are the bands of friendship brightened.

The Committee of the Greek Government has suggested to the Contributors in Philadelphia that the Government stands in greater need of charity and assistance than even the people, whose poverty and distress is principally caused by the Government's want of means; but they do not pretend to prescribe how the charity of the people

tors should be directed, but they forbid supplies.

The Governor of that Territory as a condition to entitle it to National Union and And may this be perpetual!

The Masonic B. N. York, proposed a resolution of the F. Some persons have grieved because a Pro. pointed to office a public meeting subject! The gl. abated.

Law questions a Court at Salem, of original subscription bridge, and to pay the sums. A scarcity of B. Buenos Ayres! A Louisiana, or of C. ba, would sooner. The Riots have 40 persons have of them indicted. energetic police what Mr. Jefferson scores."

An attempt has by fire, in the night. Wm. J. Polk, near for a fortunate family would have tor has offered \$50 of the incendiary.

Snelson, charged Virginia Bank, is from Quebec for suer followed after Quebec, but could sel. It is said he Mot of his bills at M. able he carried m. him. He will un. ed in England.—

MEMORANDA.— snow this season— town the 8th on from the Westw. twelve inches on. It has since nearly quarter. Our W. used to consider th of the first fall of mild winter. Th en times mention mon for the pro (Nov. 5) to have snow and sleet.—

PRODUCTS OF THE Robertson of Bel 21 Squashes, weigh one seed.—Peaches gradens in Castin removes the dou the lower part of raise this delicious els of good apple from one tree in 1

VERMONT.—The passed the House Vermont on the 3 mated discussion, 33:

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IMPRISONMENT re has been introduced of Vermont inst committee to repo body of the debtor and, if he will del "The avowed obje resolution was to numbers in rela for debt; and alth as embracing a st interest, which sh considered, the q carried almost un ing in the negative

We learn that of Mr. Israel town, who was em of the Swift River had her arm cau chine, and shock whole arm was lit and it became nec near the shoulder.

We are told, th sensitive quarry of recently been discov of Philipsburg, adjo bor; and that a con ed, consisting of other enterprising borhood, for work Lime is said to be being tinged with ure. It may alre Works, in large or

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tors should be directed. Our neutrality
forbids supplies to the Government.
The Governor of Arkansas considers
that Territory as having sufficient popu-
lation to entitle it to admission into the
National Union as a 25th State. Amen!
And may this powerful Union be per-
petual!

The Masonic Brethren in the city of
N. York, propose to have a grand cele-
bration of the Festival of St. John.

Some persons in New-Jersey are an-
gry because a Free Mason has been ap-
pointed to office by the Legislature, and
a public meeting has been called on the
subject! The ghost of Morgan seems
abroad.

Law questions are before the Supreme
Court at Salem, respecting the liability
of original subscribers to the Newbury-
port Bridge, and the Salem Mill Dam,
to pay the sums assessed on their shares.

A scarcity of Beer is experienced at
Buenos Ayres! A scarcity of Cotton in
Louisiana, or of Coffee and Sugar in Cu-
ba, would sooner have been expected.

The Riots have ceased at N. York.
40 persons have been arrested and most
of them indicted. Without a wise and
energetic police great cities might be,
what Mr. Jefferson called them, "great
sores."

An attempt has been made to destroy
by fire, in the night, the house of Dr.
Wm. J. Polk, near Charlotte, N. C. But
for a fortunate discovery, the whole
family would have perished. The Doc-
tor has offered \$200 for the discovery
of the incendiary.

Snelson, charged with robbing the
Virginia Bank, is said to have embarked
from Quebec for Liverpool. His pur-
suer followed after him 90 miles below
Quebec, but could not overtake the ves-
sel. It is said he exchanged about \$2000
of his bills at Montreal. It seems prob-
able he carried many Virginia Bills with
him. He will undoubtedly be discover-
ed in England.—N. E. Palladium.

MEMORANDA.—Nov. 7, 1827.—First
snow this season.—Some stages came to
town the 8th on runners. Travellers
from the Westward say it was ten or
twelve inches on a level in some places.
It has since nearly disappeared from this
quarter. Our Weatherwise Aborigines
used to consider the early disappearance
of the first fall of snow as a sign of a
mild winter. Those who recollect olden
times mention, that it was very com-
mon for the processions on Pope Day
(Nov. 5) to have to wade through the
snow and sleet.—Bost. Cent.

PRODUCTS OF THE SEASONS.—Capt. John
Robertson of Bellows Falls has raised
21 Squashes, weighing 908 pounds, from
one seed.—Peaches have been raised in
gardens in Castine this year, which fact
removes the doubt of our brethren, in
the lower part of Maine being able to
raise this delicious fruit. Forty-five bush-
els of good apples have been gathered
from one tree in Weedsport, N. Y.—Id.

VERMONT.—The following resolutions
passed the House of Representatives of
Vermont on the 31st ult. after an ani-
mated discussion, by a vote of 164 to
33:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of
this House, the policy adopted by the
present Administration of the General
Government is well calculated to pro-
mote the permanent prosperity of the
nation, and is approved by the people
of Vermont.—And that the re-election of
John Quincy Adams to the Presidency of
the United States, is an object highly
desirable."

Half of the 33 opponents of the res-
olution were administration men, who
doubted the expediency of acting upon
it in the Legislature. The Governor
and Council, it was confidently expected
would pass the resolution unanimously.
Essex Register.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—A resolution
has been introduced in the Legislature
of Vermont instructing the judiciary
committee to report a bill to prevent the
body of the debtor from being imprison-
ed, if he will deliver up his property.
The avowed object of introducing the
resolution was to try the sense of the
members in relation to imprisonment
for debt; and although it was opposed
as embracing a subject of the deepest
interest, which should not be hastily
considered, the question was put and
carried almost unanimously, only 15 vot-
ing in the negative.

NORTHAMPTON, Nov. 7.
We learn that on Friday last, a daugh-
ter of Mr. Israel Randall, of Bletcher-
town, who was employed in the Factory
of the Swift River Company, Enfield,
had her arm caught in a picking ma-
chine, and shockingly mangled. The
whole arm was literally torn in pieces,
and it became necessary to amputate it
near the shoulder. She is doing well.

BATH, (Me.) Nov. 6.
We are told, that a valuable and ex-
tensive quarry of Lime Stone has re-
cently been discovered on the West side
of Phillipsburg, adjoining the Bason Har-
bor; and that a company has been form-
ed, consisting of Maj. S. D. Reed, and
other enterprising persons in that neigh-
borhood, for working the same. The
Lime is said to be of the first quality,
being tinged with blue, and of fine tex-
ture. It may already be obtained at the
works, in large or small quantities.

STATE OF MAINE. BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MAINE, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been made known to
this State that one of its citizens has
been conveyed from it by a Foreign
Power, to a gaol in the Province of
New-Brunswick; and that many tres-
passes have been committed by inhabi-
tants of the same Province on the sove-
reignty of Maine and the rights of those
she is bound to protect.

BE IT ALSO KNOWN that, relying on
the government and people of the Uni-
on, the proper exertion will be applied
to obtain reparation and security.

Those, therefore, suffering wrong or
threatened with it, and those interested
by sympathy and principle on account
of the violation of our territory and im-
munities, are exhorted to forbearance
and peace so that the preparations for
preventing the removal of our land-
marks, and guarding the sacred and in-
estimable rights of American citizens
may not be embarrassed by any unau-
thorized acts. ENOCH LINCOLN.

By the Governor:
AMOS NICHOLS, Secretary of State.
COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Portland, Nov. 9 1827.

Distressing.—On the 3d inst. Mary,
aged about 6 years, an interesting child
of widow Lucy Barber, residing in the
town of Winsor, was so shockingly
burnt by her clothes taking fire, that
she expired in about 24 hours after.—
The mother of the little sufferer, hav-
ing an errand to do at a neighboring
house, left in her charge an infant daugh-
ter, and had been absent but a few mo-
ments when the melancholy accident
occurred. It is not known how the fire
was communicated to the child's clothes.
She was first discovered by a gentleman
(her clothes all in flames) running to-
wards an adjacent brook, into which she
said it was her intention of throwing
herself. The gentleman immediately
divested her of the burning clothes, and
carried her to the house. The little
girl, young as she was, seemed sensible
that she should not survive the accident,
and anxiously inquired of her mother
"who she could get to take care of the
baby after she was dead." The fre-
quent occurrence of similar casualties
should teach parents the danger of leav-
ing young children exposed to fire.

CAUTION.—The Cashier of the Bank
of Montpelier, Vt. cautions the public
against receiving bills on that bank, which
are impressed with a redish stain, with
the margin gone or much broken, and
the paper so much affected with alkali
or heat, as not to bear handling. The
paper exhibits the appearance of having
been scorched. These bills, says the
cashier, are identified as the same as
stolen from the Bank last spring, and will
not therefore be redeemed by the bank.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Courier,
from the Editors of the Commercial Register,
dated,
Montpelier, Oct. 21, 1827.
Our City has again been visited by a
melancholy calamity. About day-light
this morning the Mobile Hotel, on Roy-
al-street, was discovered to be on fire
in the upper story, which had been un-
occupied for some months. It had rained
very hard during the night, and for
some time the fire progressed but slowly.
At sunrise the wind rose from the S. W.
and the flames spread very rapidly;
and at this time, 11 o'clock, pretty
much all that part of the city, between
Royal-st. and the river, between the
market and St. Francis-st. is in ashes,
including Judson's brick range, and Mc-
Losky & Hagan's brick ranges, together
with their cotton press, in Conti and
Commerce-sts., and Holman's brick
range above; also, Robertson & Barn-
nall's brick building, the square west of
Royal-st. between Conti and St. Francis-
sts. and some distance in Dauphin-st. still
higher up. The destructive element is
still raging and spreading in the north-
ern part of the city, and when it will
stop is yet doubtful. The whole of the
business portion of the city is totally de-
stroyed, with the exception of the brick
range at the head of Liverpool and Gor-
don's wharf.—A great portion of the
goods in the stores are consumed. The
loss is incalculable, probably a million.
The printing office of the "Commercial
Register" is destroyed; the materials,
however, are principally saved, and it
will be published again in three or four
days.—Bastava's brick cotton press ar-
rested the fire in that direction. Mr. White's
Hotel, corner of St. Francis and Roy-
al-sts. is preserved so far with only a severe
scorching. I omitted to mention the
destruction of the large Hotel occupied
by Dr. Roberts, corner of Royal and
Dauphin-sts. The Catholic church also.
A great deal of distress must be the
consequence of this calamity. Every
thing at this moment is in confusion.
The fire is supposed to be the work of
an incendiary.—N. Y. M. Courier.

The Baltimore newspapers are put in
mourning on the occasion of the death
of the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp. His
death was caused by injuries sustained
from the overturning of a stage, on his
way to Baltimore from Philadelphia,
where he had been present at the con-
secration of the Rev. Mr. Onderdonk.
His body was transported to Baltimore,
and his funeral took place on the 30th
ult.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY;
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1827.

STORM.

On Tuesday of last week we had a violent
fall of rain accompanied by a very high wind,
and in the evening it was extremely so. We
have not as yet learnt that any material dam-
age was done, except to woodlands, and most
of them were considerably injured. On the
next day we had a fall of snow, and it was
more severe than has been experienced in
this State for several years, and perhaps ever,
so early in the season; there probably fell
nearly six inches of snow, but it was lodged
in heaps, some of which was of enormous
size, for the season, so much so, as to make
the roads in some places impassable, until the
drifts of snow were broken through. But
"poor Mathe" was not the only place visited
by the storm; mother Massachusetts expe-
rienced her full share, as we learn that at Wor-
cester the snow was something like a foot in
depth on a level, and in other parts of the
State, nearly as much—even the land of
"steady habits" was not excepted, for sleighs
were running through the streets in Hartford,
in fine style, and a large proportion of the po-
tatoes were yet in the ground, and it was
feared that some of the inhabitants would be
obliged to shovel the snow from off the ground
in order to find their "pumpkins" to make
pies for Thanksgiving. But the storm did not
stop here, even the "little State of Rhode-
Island" was completely covered over in its win-
ter garb; as was some considerable part of
the States of New-Hampshire and Vermont.
What is still more remarkable, is that, in
the "great and patriotic State" of New-York,
snow fell to the depth of more than six in-
ches, and that in election week too, when if we
may judge from Major Noah's account, every
person was warm, and all engaged. Taking
his account for a data, we should be ready to
suppose, that even the breath of the Jackson
men would have made the atmosphere so mild
as to have melted the snow before it reached
the earth. But the Major is sometimes pre-
tly zealous and may have painted the "glori-
ous triumph" in a little too high colors.

It is most likely we shall learn of much
damage occasioned by the storm at sea, es-
pecially if it were as violent as in this vicinity.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Wednesday of last week David Smith,
Esq. one of the Coroners for this County, was
called to view the body of Mr. Isaac Knight,
Cordwainer, who was found dead near Stow-
ell's Mills, in Paris. The verdict of the jury
was, that "he died by the visitation of God." It
will be recollected by our readers, that on
the night previous, was a very remarkable
storm of rain, attended with very high wind
and intense darkness. Mr. Knight probably
left his shop in order to go to his dwelling;
but it seems he wandered off of the direct
road, and reached a pile of boards on which
he was found dead. He was a man of rather
intemperate habits, which may account in
some degree, for his losing his way, and com-
ing to his death in so sudden a manner.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The lines which were selected and sent
us by a young lady will be inserted shortly.

We again inform all persons interested
that we do NOT insert any notices of mar-
riages, unless the same is accompanied by a
responsible name; if this requisition is ob-
served, and accompanied with a good slice of
the joyful information in STARRING CAP-
TALS.

MARRIED.

In Taunton, Mr. Enos W. Dean, to Miss
Elizabeth J. Williams, daughter of Capt.
Abiathar Williams.—Mr. Wm. W. Phillips,
of Boston, to Miss Phoebe F. Blackman, of Taun-
ton.

In Culpepper co. Va. Mr. Isaac Herron,
aged 101, to Miss Ann Simpson, aged 70.

DIED.

In this town of Quincy, Nathaniel, only son
of Gen. William Parsons, aged 3 years
In Paris, a child of Mr. Hiram Thayer, aged
3 months.

Another Revolutionary worthy, no more!
In Brower, on the 3d inst. Doct. ELIAS
SKINNER, aged 73, formerly of Mansfield,
Mass.

In Chenango county, N. Y. Mr. Thomas
Cole, 92, leaving a widow aged 90, to whom
he was married 70 years since. He left 5
great grand children.

In Hamden Mr. James Stanley, aged 55.
The deceased in company with a Mr. Thayer,
were employed in watching a coal kiln,
but had both got to sleep in the camp in the
course of the night. Thayer awoke and
found the camp was on fire; he immediately
aroused his companion, but not waiting for
him to get out of the camp, went to work
tearing off boards, but presently heard the
deceased cry out—he then went to the door
of the camp and reached in a rake, which
Stanley caught hold of, but while Thayer
was endeavoring to draw him out Stanley lost
his hold and fell into the fire. Thayer then
went into the camp and with difficulty drag-
ged him out, burning himself considerably.
Stanley lived about 24 hours.

In Bridgton, of typhus fever, BENNETT
PIKE, Esq. Counsellor at law, and member
of the Cumberland Bar. At the time of his
death, the Supreme Judicial Court was in
Session at Portland, and the melancholy news
was announced to the Court by James D.
Hopkins, Esq. President of the Bar, in the
following manner:

May it please your honor,—It is with painful
emotions that I announce the death of Ben-

nett Pike, Esq. a member of the Cumberland
Bar, and a Counsellor of this Court, infor-
mation of which has been received this day.
The deceased was not an every day charac-
ter. It has been our happiness to know him
well; and, from a competent knowledge, the
Cumberland Bar can testify their full belief
that "all good fidelity, as well as the Courts
as to his clients" strictly characterized our
lamented brother and friend. Memory will
long dwell upon many happy recollections
associated with his name; and, as a feeble,
yet the only testimonial they can offer of their
affectionate and respectful remembrance of
the deceased, the Bar of this county have,
unanimously resolved to pay a tribute to his
memory, by wearing the usual badge of
mourning during the remainder of the term.

To which the Hon. Chief Justice of the
Court replied as follows:
I sincerely sympathize with the members
of the Bar, in the loss they have sustained
in the recent death of the lamented Brother,
and heartily approve the testimonial of re-
spect mentioned in their resolution. I have
been no stranger to his professional character
and standing as a Counsellor to this Court
nor to his virtues as a man.—His health gave
a fair promise of long continued life; and his
integrity and moral worth gave equal prom-
ise that it would have been devoted to the
best interests of society: But heaven has oth-
erwise determined. His hour is up; he is
gone.

MAINE FARMER'S ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1828.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore, by the Gross, Dozen or Sip-
ple.

Traders supplied on liberal terms.

Sold also at retail by Thomas Crocker, Esq.
Maj. John Demott, Messrs. Morse & Hall,
Paris. Mr. Nathan Atwood, Nathaniel Har-
low, Esq. Buckfield. John R. Briggs, Esq.
Woodstock. Increase Robinson, William Cox
Jeremiah Mitchell, and James Crockett, Nor-
way.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore.

BALFOUR'S INQUIRY into the
meaning of the words translated, the
Devil, Satan, Hell, Grave, &c.
BALLOU'S NOTES on the PAR-
ABLES.

BROWN'S HISTORY OF UNI-
VERSALISM.

RELLEY'S UNION of Christ and
the Church.

KNEELAND'S LECTURES on
the Divine Benevolence.

KNEELAND'S translation of the
New-Testament.

COBB'S SERMONS—STREET-
ER'S SERMONS, &c. &c.

The above works are valuable to
Universalists and will be sold cheap.

NEXT TUESDAY,
YOU MAY HAVE

5000 DOLLARS.

PROVIDED you call on the subscriber and
purchase a Ticket in the

Maine State Lottery,

Only three dollars—Quarters 75 cents—
Eights 37 1/2 cents. DAVID SMITH.

JUST received and for sale at Oxford
Bookstore, the Poetical works of THOMAS
MOORE, Esq. a new and complete edition
with engravings, cheap.—Also Campbell's
Poems. Nov. 19.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford
Bookstore, at fifty per cent discount, Di-
vine Hymns, for the use of Religious Assem-
blages, and private Christians,—by Joshua
Smith and others.—Likewise, Hogg's poems.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A regular communication of NORTHERN
STAR LODGE, holden at Mason's Hall,
Yonon, on Tuesday evening, 30th October,
Anno Lucis, 5827; Voted to EXPEL JOHN
CLOUGH and JOSEPH WING from this
Lodge and Masonic Fraternity, for gross im-
moral and unmasonic conduct.
By order of said Lodge,
FRANCIS CALDWELL, Sec'y.

REPORTS OF THE DEBATES OF
CONGRESS.

WE have received several letters inquir-
ing whether we intend to Report the
debates of the next Congress; and are
gratified to inform our numerous readers, that
we have made arrangements for that purpose.

It is also our intention, if we meet with
sufficient encouragement, to publish a regis-
ter of Congressional Debates. The price five
dollars, for a volume, bound in boards, to
contain about 800 pages.

Our subscribers are respectfully solicited
to act as agents for this work; and to
every one, who obtains five good subscribers,
the first volume will be presented gratis.—
Editors of Newspapers exchanging with us,
will confer a favor by inserting this notice.

WASHINGTON TELEGRAPH.

Washington city, Oct. 25, 1827.

Subscriptions will be received by Asa
Barton, at the Oxford Bookstore.

EYE WATER.

JUST received and for sale at the
Oxford Bookstore, Doct. Thomp-
son's celebrated EYE WATER.

For sale by appointment of the
Proprietors, at the Oxford Bookstore.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS

CONSTANTLY for sale at the Ox-
ford Bookstore. Nov. 14.

FOR sale at the Oxford Bookstore, a New
System of

MERCANTILE ARITHMETIC;

Adapted to the Commerce of the United
States, in its domestic and foreign relations
with forms of accounts, and other writing
usually occurring in trade, by MICHAEL
WATSON, A. Jt.

Nov. 20.

May it please your honor,—It is with painful
emotions that I announce the death of Ben-

CHEAP FOR CASH.

T. O. BRADLEY.
STORE, No. 6 MUSSEY'S ROW, MIDDLE-STREET,
PORTLAND.

HAS RECEIVED FROM
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

37 PACKAGES OF

PIECE GOODS!

Probably much the largest and richest as-
sortment ever before offered in Port-
land, at wholesale and retail—

—CONSISTING IN PART—

21000 YDS PRINTS, from 15 to 30 cents
per yard.

240 PS Superfine BROAD AND HA-
BIT CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, from
50 cents to \$12 per yard.

50 PS SATINETT.

100 PS PLAIDS & BOMBAZETTS,
from 17 to 42 cents per yard.

A very large assortment of Silk, Cotton
and Linen GOODS of almost every de-
scription.

80 BALES

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS
AND TICKINGS,
very cheap.

As many goods were purchased at
Auction in New-York by a well experi-
enced agent, from whom Fresh supplies are to
be received weekly; they will be sold from
10 to 25 per cent. less than usual cash
Prices. 9w—176

FALL & WINTER

GOODS.

JEREMIAH DOW.

At No. 5, MUSSEY'S ROW, MIDDLE-STREET,

HAS just received a valuable assortment

of BROADCLOTHS & CAS-
SIMERES, of different colors and quali-
ties, from 3 to 7,50 per yard.

Satinets; Flannels; Bookings; Rose
Blankets; Cambrics; Plaids; Bombazetts
3-4 and 5-4 Bombazines; Crapes; Silks; Pon-
tees; Norwich Crapes; Italian do.; Silk-
Cassimere and Valentin Shawls and Mantles;
Swansdown, Valencia, Silk and Velvet Vest-
ings; Silk and Worsted Hosiery; Gloves;
Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; Pale-
rains; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Calicoes;
Furniture; Cambrics; Muslins; Linens;
Lawn; Linen Damask; Linen Cambrics;
Laces; Edgings and Insertings.

—ALSO—

An extensive assortment of

Domestic GOODS,

SUCH AS

Shirtings & Sheetings---

TICKINGS, YARNS,

BATTING, &c. &c.

All of which, together with most articles us-
ually kept in the dry goods line; being re-
cently purchased, will afford all those who
are in pursuit of good Goods and good bar-
gains, a choice selection and well worthy the
attention of the purchasers.

Portland, Oct. 24, 1827. 8w 174

HOUSE & LAND.

FOR sale by the subscriber, a good Two-
Story Dwelling HOUSE, partly finished,
with Land sufficient for a good garden. Also
a good new SAWMILL, well built, and situ-
ated on the Steep Falls, so called, where
there is a good chance for timber, and a suf-
ficiency of water for nearly the whole season.

There is likewise a good privilege for the
erection of almost any kind of machinery
which requires water power.—Also a number
of eligible house lots on each side of the
road, which are well situated, and inferior to
none in the vicinity for pleasantness of situa-
tion and goodness of soil.

The above will be sold at a cheap rate, &
the terms of payment will be such that al-
most any person can purchase it, who has any
desire for property of this kind.

For further information please inquire of
the subscriber, living on the premises.

BAILEY BODWELL.

Norway, Sept. 7, 1827. 1f 167

ETNA INSURANCE

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED for the purpose of

insuring against LOSS and DAMAGE by
FIRE only, with a

Capital of 200,000 Dollars,

and a surplus Fund of more than THIRTY-
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS; the
whole secured and vested in the best pos-
sible manner,—offer to take risks on terms as
favorable as other Offices.

The business of the Company is principal-
ly confined to risks in the country, and there-
fore so detached that its capital is not expos-
ed to great losses by sweeping fires. The
small compensation they require, and the
liberality and promptness in adjusting all
losses that may accrue under their Policies
together with eight years close application
and experience, induce them to flatter them-
selves that they shall receive a share of pub-
lic patronage.

The subscriber is an authorized

Agent for this Company, and will issue Poli-
cies immediately, to those who may apply
for them.

Norway, Nov. 20, 1827.

N. B.—As this Company does not insure
upon marine risks, it is considered to be per-
fectly safe, and deserving of public confi-
dence. Nov. 20, 1827.

Poetry.

FROM THE CONCORD OBSERVER.

Mr. Hoven—I am desirous the following should be more extensively circulated. It should be carefully read by parents, and committed to memory by children. I know not the author—I have it in manuscript from a young lady of this town, whose life has hitherto been, and I trust ever will be, governed by its precepts.

Concord—J. S. D.

SELF-ADVICE.

Command thyself—no sudden answer give;
With zeal do good—for that alone you live;
To know the worth of time, remember death;
Thy life is short, and passing is thy breath;
Be sober minded—wear a look serene;
Act before God, although by man unseen.
Speak not in vain, nor foolishly depart
From gentle words, and purity of heart.
To truth, and charity, and peace incline;
With caution censure, or applaud mankind.
Seek knowledge fair, but shun insipid mirth;
There is no time for folly, while on earth.
Feed no ill will, no sudden friendship make;
Betray no trust, no obligations break.
Whatever you neglect—to this attend,
Pity the poor, and be the stranger's friend.
Promise with head, weigh every action right,
And scan the conduct of each day, at night,
Instructed by past failings to be wise.
Let every wish from purest fountains rise;
In talk secure, pursue one steady plan,
For action shows the noblest part of man,
Act with relation to a future state;
Retort no slander—render love for hate;
Devotion, friendship, and philosophy,
Shall conquer death, and thou shalt never die.
Death cannot hurt but grant these sweet release,
From pain and trouble, to eternal peace.
And hast thou read? O vain inconsistent man,
Read it once more, and fault it if you can.
Now calmly lay thy hand upon thine heart,
And say, "from this I never will depart."

VARIETY.

ALPINE COURTSHIPS.

(From a new French work by M. Jerome.)

In the fifth chapter of this work we have the following curious account of the manner of courtship observed in some of the wildest and remotest regions of the Alps.

Their manners are unknown in the towns situated at the very foot of these mountains. The citizens of these good towns are like the lodgers of the ground floor, who never trouble their heads about what their neighbors who live in the garrets are doing. Social immobility is the dominant trait in the character of these people, who live in what are called the *haut travers* of the mountains. What their forefathers thought, believed, said and did, a thousand years ago, they think, believe, say, and do at present. They are primitive beings, who have but a few points of contact with the beings of a secondary creation. Some times a quarter of a century passes away without any strangers being seen in their abodes. When one of these herdsmen wishes to marry, he goes on a Sunday after mass, with his father, grandfather, great-grandfather, if he be still alive, in a word, with a whole ascending line, to the house of the fair one. They enter, sit down, and, without saying a word, put a saffron cake on the table. This cake is the orator of the party and in order to let it speak, the gallant and his family retire in silence. The following Sunday, at the same hour, the party returns to the same house; and if they find the cake whole and untouched upon the same table, they take it up and carry it away without saying a word. But if the cake has disappeared, or if a quarter, one third, or one-half of it has been cut, it is a sign that it has been acceptable, and that the gallant may come back on the fourth, the third, or the second Sunday following, according to the greater or less proportion of the cake that has been cut off; should but a few crumbs remain on the table, it is an invitation to return the next Sunday. The following Sunday the gallant comes, always accompanied by his ascendants, and finding the cake almost entirely eaten, he takes from under his coat a blackbird with a reddish spot, (*un merle a plaque ror*, a bird indigenous to the Alps) and ties it by the foot to the sabot or wooden shoe of the fair one, which by chance, *calcule d'avance*, is found lying in the middle of the table. At the sight of the bird, his red spot, his beak and tail, the fair one who knows well what all these mean, cries out, and protests that she will not accept it, that she will have nothing to do with it, that it is odious in her sight. She, then, quits the house and runs into the fields like one distracted. (This is the most approved etiquette.) But the following Sunday, when the gallant returns, if he should find the blackbird in a nearly made cage, he presents the damsel with a rusty reaping hook without a handle. At the sight of this instrument there is another exclamation of surprise and scorn, and another flight into the fields. "Take back your old iron, what would you have me do with it?" says the fair one. "But the gallant is now accustomed to these ways, and does not lose courage, but returns the next Sunday, followed as on the former one, by his ascendants; and if he finds the reaping hook cleaned of its rust and fixed in a new handle, he then for the first time, speaks to his fair one, touches her hand, and puts her upon the shoulder. Then follow compliments and kisses, the relations drink a few glasses of wine, the lovers converse for a short time together, and you are then admitted and received in the house as

herbager—a grade which is in the same relation to that of husband as the dignity of licentiate is to that of doctor. It is then tacitly understood that the gallant shall go during the fine season and cut the new grass with his fair one, taking care to make use of the reaping hook that has been sharpened and put it in a new handle with an attention so full of delicacy. And accordingly as soon as the earth is covered with verdure, our young couple set out very frankly together to cut the grass which they make in bundles, and bring to the house of the betrothed. The harvest lasts a month, during which period they have had time to become better acquainted with each other, in cutting the same grass, singing the same song, drinking out of the same cup, and eating off the same platter. But flowers and grass are of little consequence; we must come to the fruits, and it is the season of gathering them that it is looked forward to with impatience. As soon as the strawberries begin to ripen—and I warn you that upon the mountain they do not ripen before the end of July, our herbager, who has been absent from his fair one more than a month, comes to her house, always accompanied by his relations, always at the same hour, and always on Sunday; he brings a neatly made osier basket, adorned with flowers, which is the same as if he had said his one, "Let us go and gather *maisons* (strawberries) together." She looks as if she then saw him for the first time. She disowns and rejects him; witness the harsh words she addresses to him: "Go seek somewhere else for your dupe. There is nothing for you to do here. I scorn you and your basket." She further seasons this dismissal with the following disagreeable epithets: "blackamoor," or "carrot-pated fellow," "dogface," or "weazel-muzzel," according to the complexion, color of the hair, or form of the nose of the poor devil. But he is far from being discouraged. The following Sunday he calls upon his fair termagant, and is not very much surprised to find upon the table two baskets instead of one; by which he is to understand he has been promoted a step, and is accepted as a *moussier*. And it is by virtue of the privilege which this dignity confers upon him, that he sets out alone with the damsel the following Sunday, at the break of day, and does not return till night fall when they bring back the two baskets filled with strawberries, which are left with the maiden, the gallant retiring to sleep at home. A certain interval intervenes—time passes, love remains, the autumn arrives, and with it on a Sunday the lover. You have now been accepted as *herbager* and *moussier*, you have cut grass and gathered strawberries, moreover your blackbird has been eaten, and consequently you present yourself with that noble assurance which the favors with which you have been honored inspire.

You take from your pocket, and boldly offer a very elegantly turned nut-cracker, made of box-wood; but, how grievously has your presumption misled you! At the sight of the odious instrument, the blood rushed to the face of the maiden; she almost suffocated by anger, her lace burst and her heart bounds; she snatches from the hands of the rash intruder the odious instrument, and throws it at his head—taking care, however, that it shall not go within a yard of his ears. But, how bitter and sincere is her regret at having missed him! Let him dare to return, and he shall know what he has to expect—and, in fact, the gallant returns the following Sunday, and finds upon the table a large basket, at the bottom of which he perceives a rose, together with the odious nut-cracker, enveloped in garden rocket and tormentil. This denotes that you have been promoted another step. Then all the relations near and distant, both on the paternal and maternal side, assemble and confer upon you with a most obsequious sounding of horns, the dignity of *olagnier*, with all its honors, privileges, and immunities. (*Olagnier* comes from *olagne*, the synonyme of nut-cracker.) This grade gives the young couple the liberty of going alone on a Sunday into the woods with the nut-cracker and the basket, which latter they are to bring back full in the evening to the maiden's house. The nuts gathered and brought home, have now to be cracked, sorted, pounded, heated, and subjected to the oil press. Consequently you have still to be admitted as nut-breaker, sorter, heater and presser; and even after all this you have still, before you can be admitted to the temple of Hymen, to be examined as to your skill in spinning, and if approved of, raised to the rank of *spinner*. You must necessarily pass through all these grades before you can be invested with the rights and prerogatives of a husband. A code regulating all these preliminaries exists; it is written in the *romance* language; and amongst others, contains the following maxims of pastoral gallantry. The herbager should be sighing and suppliant; the *moussier* patient and suffering; the *olagnier* complaisant and enterprising; the husband doleful and drowsy. By the same code it is the duty of an *olagnier* to give to his fair one two pounds of virgin wax at Candlemas, a bundle of box-wood the first Sunday of Lent, a pot

of honey on Ash Wednesday, two pigeons at Pentecost, and a fricassee at Easter. Thus the habitudes of these simple and honest people lead their minds always to religion; which is a more pure and elevated love than the other.

ANECDOTE.—A Fact.—Not long since, in South Carolina, a Clergyman was preaching on the disobedience of Jonah, when commanded to go and preach to the Ninevites. After expatiating at some length on the awful consequence of disobedience to the Divine commands, he exclaimed in a voice of thunder, that passed through the congregation like an electric shock, "and are there any Jonahs here?" There was a negro present, whose name was Jonah; and thinking himself called on, immediately rose, and turning up his white eye to the preacher, with his broadest grin, and best bow, very readily answered, "Here be one, Massa."—Wilmington N. C. Her.

STAGE NOTICE.

THE travelling public are respectfully informed, that a Company has been formed and organized by the name of the

NORWAY & BETHEL STAGE COMPANY.

and have purchased the establishment heretofore belonging to Mr. ARTHUR DENNETT, and that they shall continue to run a stage from Norway Village to Bethel, every Thursday afternoon, and return every Friday Morning, in season for passengers to take passage in the Portland Stage.—They mean to use every laudable exertion to give satisfaction, and no reasonable pains will be spared to accommodate passengers. They therefore hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

EDRA F. BEAL,
EBEN. JOHNS,
JACOB RATLETT, } Agents for said Company.

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WASHBURN & WILLIAMS, is this day by mutual consent, dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm are respectfully invited to make immediate payment; and it is hoped that this friendly notice will save the trouble of resorting to a more efficient course in order to collect our dues. Debts contracted at the store in Dixfield may be settled with Mr. Williams, and debts contracted at the Store in Livermore, with the other partner.

DAVIS WASHBURN,
J. M. WILLIAMS.
October 3, 1827. Sw 171

Notice.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is authorized to sell ELIJAH SKINNER'S patent Mantles and Fenders, in the towns in the County of Oxford in the State of Maine, that are North and East of Sweden's said County. The above mantles are a good improvement to assist the draught of smoke; and it has been sufficiently tested by good authority, that a room may be heated and kept in the same temperature of warmth with one of these mantles, with two thirds of the fuel that it would take to heat and keep warm, with the usual made fire place. Any person in any of the above towns wishing to try the said improvement, are invited to call on the subscriber in Norway, where they can be supplied with the above mantles on reasonable terms. The subscriber is well aware that the public in general will raise objections against patents and improvements in general; but I would say to the candid and impartial public, that if they will take the trouble to make inquiry of those who have used them, that their objections would be done away. I think as there are a number in use in the Southwest part of the county, and have given general satisfaction to the purchaser; he therefore feels confident that he may with propriety recommend them to the public, and would invite them to try them for themselves.

JOHN WHITMARSH.
Norway, Nov. 2, 1827. 175

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Fryeburg Addition or Plantation. NOTICE is hereby given to the non resident proprietors and owners of Lands hereinafter mentioned, in Fryeburg Addition or Plantation, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Fryeburg Addition or Plantation, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-six, it being State, County, Plantation and School Tax, for said year A. D. 1826, in the respective sums following, viz:

Names of persons.	No. of Acres.	No. of Lots.	Value.
Heirs of David Page.	200	200	\$ 52
Moses Day.	20	20	25
Elijah Knox.	50	50	63
Heirs of John Stevens.	50	50	70

The said Collector will proceed according to law, to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Store of Jona. S. Farrington, in the said Fryeburg Addition or Plantation, on Saturday the twenty-ninth day of December, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, so much of the said Lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said Taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

JOHN GORDON, } Collector of Taxes
as aforesaid.
Fryeburg Addition, Oct. 23, 1827. 175

NOTICE.

DR. NATHAN A. BRADBURY RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Woodstock and vicinity, that he has taken rooms in the House of Mr. LUTHER WHITMAN, where he may be found by those who may need his professional services.

Woodstock, Oct. 23, 1827. 173

WRAPPING PAPER, for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

WOOL FLANNELS.

WANTED by the subscriber a large quantity of COUNTRY FLANNELS (in the raw state) Felled and Pressed Cloths, for which Goods will be given in exchange, at the lowest prices.

HENRY POOR.

FRESH FALL GOODS

(AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.)

HENRY POOR,

NO. 3, UNION ROW, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND.

HAS just received for sale, a Choice and extensive Stock of Silk, Linen, Cotton and Woolen GOODS, consisting in part of Prints, Patches, Levantines; Gros de Naples, colored, slate, brown, &c.; Grecian Stripes and Dresses, a beautiful and new article; Caspian Stripes, an elegant article for Dresses; Crapes, Striped and Plaid Silks, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Blues, Blacks, Olives, Drab, Claret, Oxford, Steel, Haresback and French Mixt

Broadcloths & Cassimeres,

Embracing a great variety of Colors and Qualities, which are selling off exceedingly cheap, for Cash. Real Goat's hair CAMELIDS, Super Imitation Do. Common Cambric, at 2/6 the yard; Plaids; Dockings; Flannels; Hosiery; Gloves; Braces; Real Linen Skin Coatings; Damasks; Satinets; Tickings; Sheetings; Shirtings; Bleached and sea Island Sheetings and Shirtings, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Just received (of the present year's growth, and first rate quality,)

ONE TON

LIVE GESE FEATHERS.

15 SACKS RUSSIA DO.

10 DO. COMMON DO.

ALL TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP.

N. B. Ready made TICKS and BEDS filled at short notice. Prompt and particular attention given to Orders. Buyers will not find it amiss to call before they purchase.

171

GREAT STOCK OF FALL GOODS!!!

G. C. LYFORD,

NO. 6, BOYD'S BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET,

HAS just received a very large assortment of Fresh Imported and Domestic Dry GOODS, purchased as low and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the State. The following GOODS are part of his Stock, viz.:

Black Figured and Plain Bombazettes—Plain Colored and Figured do.—Figured Salisbury Flannels—Rattinets—Caroline Plaids and Stripes—Red, Green, Yellow, and White Flannels—Green Bockings—Tartan, Norwich and real Scotch Plaids—Real Goat's hair, imitation Goat's hair and common Cambrics—colored Surges for Cloak Linings—Black, Blue and Brown Hair Plushes—Real Marengo, Brocade, English Cape and Valencia Red & White Shawls—Boiled Cass' Shawls—Red & White Raw Silk and Valencia Mantles—Fine assortment of broad Black London Bombazines—Narrow Bombazines and Norwich Crape for Mantles—300 pieces Dark and Light Calicoes from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2—50 pieces Copperplates and Farnitures—black and white Silk, and Black and Slate Worsted Hosiery for Ladies—Gentlemen's long and short Black and Mixt Worsted Hosiery—Gentlemen's real Buckskin, Norway Doe and Beaver Gloves—Ladies' black and white Silk, Paris Kid, common Kid, Beaver, wash Leather, Hareskin, Fleecy lined and Fur lined Gloves—double chain black Levantines—elegant striped Levantines—Black Synchaw, Sarinets, Taffetas and Florence Silks—black and colored stout Gros de Naples Silks—figured, shaded and plaided Gros de Naples—Pink, Blue, White and Straw Florences—black and colored Canton Crapes—black, brown and slate Pongees—elegant figured Silk—Bargate & Gauze Handkerchiefs—double ground black & white Lace Veils—4-4 & 5-4 Bobbinet Laces for Veils—great variety real Thread, Bobbinet and Mecklin Laces and Edgings—Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins—Plain and Figured Book Muslins—Jackanett and Mull Muslins—Plain, Figured, Cord'd and Check'd Cambricks—Linen Cambricks, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs—Common Cambric Handkerchiefs, and Long Lawns—Gentlemen's White, Figured, Checked and Striped Cravats—Elegant Battist Cravats—Very Large and Fine Flage and Bandanna Handkerchiefs—Common Flage and Bandanna Handkerchiefs—black Silk Handkerchiefs—Irish Linens, all prices and qualities—6-4 7-4 8-4 and 10-4 Linen Damasks—Plaid Table Covers—Oil Cloths—Great variety Furniture, Belt, Cap and Lustring Ribbons—black and green Italian Crapes—black and White Press'd Crapes—Green Gauze and Gauze Veils—Elegant Habit Buttons, Frogs and Cords—Gimps and Pippings—black and slate colored Cambrics—Elegant Battist and English Gingham—silk and cotton Umbrellas—Factory Sheetings & Shirtings—bleached and unbleached—Tickings—Checks—Ginghams—Pellisse Wadding—black and brown Linens—1400 lbs good Cotton Batting at 12 1/2 cents per pound—Sewing Thread, Silks Buttons, Paddings, and Buckram—6-4 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 and 12-4 Gilt's best Rose Blankets, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A much larger assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres than he has ever had before, almost all new and fresh, and the greater part purchased entirely at Auction within the last fortnight, and will be sold *BARGAINS*. The cloths consists of Blue, Mixt, Olive, Brown Ladies' Habit Cloths—Blue and Colored Pelisse Cloths—Blue, Black, Olive, Brown and Mixt, Fine, Superfine and Extra Super BROADCLOTHS—Black, Blue, and Fancy Colored Cassimeres—Lizewitz, Elegant London Vestings—Tartanet, Valencia, Swansdown, black Silk and black Velvet Vestings.

G. C. LYFORD

Will also receive in the course of a week, ONE CASE more of first quality LADIES LEIGHORN BOLIVAR HATS—very cheap!!
Portland, October 5, 1827. Sw 171

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.

ALL the right and equity of redemption which Mr. TIMOTHY HARRIS has of redeeming the following described Real Estate, situated in Canton, in said County, (Viz.) Lot numbered fourteen in the sixth Range on the West side of the Androscoggin River, according to the original plan of the town of Jay, being his homestead farm. Taken on Execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday the tenth day of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Store of Davis Washburn, Esq. in Livermore, unless previously redeemed; the south half of said Lot having been mortgaged to Isaac Lovewell, and the whole afterwards having been mortgaged to Davis Washburn.

SAMUEL MORRISON, Deputy Sheriff.
November 3, 1827. 176

Cordage, Cut Nails and

Duck.

THOMAS BROWNE—

No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND,

AGENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of Patent Cordage, made by Robbins of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured by Boston Iron Company.—Duck of various prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and time for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction.—Portland, Aug. 14, 1827.—17-163

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on Executions and to be sold at Public Vendue at the dwelling-house of Eli Twitchell, in the County of Bethel, in said County, on Saturday the twenty-second day of December 1827, at two of the o'clock in the afternoon, all right, title, and interest, which PHILIP MILLS has in and to the Lot of land on which he now resides, situated in *Andover Surplus*, in said County, by virtue of possession and improvement.

SYLVANUS TWITCHELL, } Deputy Sheriff.
November 10th, 1827. 176

THE OBSERVER

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(FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)
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The Publisher deems it expedient to give notice, that, while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for its insertion.

OX

VOL. IV.]

MISCELL.

STORY OF THE B.

His execution had been proposed before the day of Greek, and the body was to remain there three days before it was to be carried away. The expectation that it would be induced to pay do sum, in order that this body be removed from his dead from the ill luck which is generally supposed the officer entrusted with prefer this spot to even careless of the consequences shut up the windows of the terminated to deprive his expected perquis dead Jew remained expect time. Few excepting faith ventured to approach fearful that the Mahom would, in their wanton heap insults upon the some one of them to c to the place of burial; rid and disgusting objectioned to itself, and the opportunity to the ka to dispose of the head above related, unseen. But when, as the day of the stir of the streets b five, this additional head, the crowd which g came immense. It was rumored that a miracle formed; for a dead Jew with two heads. The intelligence flew from m until the whole city w and all were running to The Sanhedrin immedi that something extra about to happen to t race.—Rabbins were to and fro, and their w was now poured around in expectation that he arise, put on his head, from the gripe of the But all ill luck w them, a Janissary, who the crowd, and had take of the supernumerary in a mixture of doubt Allah, Allah, il Allah! side's heads. One is lord and master, the Ag ries. Upon which, sc companions, he called and making known his became violent with r to communicate the inte Orta.

The news spread like out the whole of the d nissaries, and a most was immediately excite that it was unknown in their chief to whom the ly attached, and one lection, had been put to "What!" said they to deal thus treacherou deprive us of a chief t attached; but we must the greatest contempt f for men to receive? V of our most noble Aga to be placed upon the of a Jew! what are we alone are not insulted; lam is insulted, degraded this is unheard of insolent to be wiped off, with mination of the whole r log has done this deed head get there? It is Vizier's work, or has t and those traitors of P been at work?—W Allah! By the holy Caaba, h Osmand, and by the v we will be revenged! We must leave the for a short time, we n reader to imagine a s Jews are flying in all d themselves with great p the enraged Turks, w sious like those just m mouths, are to be see in groups, armed to the tols and scimitars, and v upon every thing whic way. I must imagin row streets and low h with a numerous popul the most various in sh lively in colors, all aux all agog as if something was to happen; in mid leave him, to take a tior of the Sultan's ser quire in what his emi been engaged since we On the very same nig attendance, the Sultan l order for taking off the